

# The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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WHOLE NO. 1948.

**WINNING THEM OVER.****THE RECIPROCITY SCHEME BECOMING TANGIBLE.**

President Harrison Now Working to Secure Co-operation in the House.

Some Sort of an Agreement Likely to be Made During the Present Term.

The Senate Agrees to Two Conference Reports—The Tariff Bill not Touched—Almost no Business in the House—Army Changes and Assignments—Capital Notes.

**WASHINGTON, August 8.**—The president is now trying to win Chairman McKinley to the reciprocity idea. Mr. McKinley has been at the white house on invitation of the president, and the matter was discussed. The president has been in accord with Senator Blaine in the general way upon the subject from the beginning, and their only difference have been to the desired extent of reciprocity, the best plan of procedure and the consequent details. It is said the president was at first rather inclined to stop at the Pierce amendment, which simply proposed that sugar should be placed upon the free list, and that the president should have power to reimpose the sugar tax at the end of a year against such sugar-producing countries as failed to offer a free market for the products of the United States. Mr. Blaine's original proposal was of about the same afterwards suggested by Senator Aldrich. It proposed to make the period two years and to extend the retaliatory power of the president not only to sugar but to manila and sisal grass, which are placed upon the free list by the McKinley bill, to coffee, rubber, cocoanuts and hide, already on the free list under the existing law.

The exact details of the compromise reached by President Harrison and Secretary Blaine are not yet made public, but it is not at all improbable that the main feature will be to stop at the Blaine bill. Mr. Blaine has yielded to the president on the wool question. The secretary has urged the free South American wools as a concession to the countries represented in the Pan-American congress, but the present demand is to stop at the Blaine bill, thus retarding damaging to the cause of protection. The plan which has been practically adopted will not comp. mise protection in the least, since none of the articles to be employed in the reciprocity are on the durable list under the McKinley bill as it now stands.

Before a message is sent to congress on the subject it is probable that Chairman McKinley, S.aker Reed and other Republican leaders of the house will be invited individually to a conference with the president, and it is hoped to win them over to the Blaine bill. The president, and if the leaders of the house can be secured reciprocity in some shape will go through before the present session closes.

**TWO CONFERENCE REPORTS.**

Fortifications and the Sundry Civil Bill Agreed to.

**WASHINGTON, August 8.**—By direction of the president the following changes and assignments to commands are ordered to take effect September 1 next:

First—Brigadier General John Gibbon will relieve Major General Nelson A. Miles of command of the department of California and of the division of the Pacific, consisting of the departments of California and the Columbia.

Second—Major General Nelson A. Miles is assigned to the command of the division of the Missouri, consisting of the departments of Dakota and the Platte.

Third—Brigadier General Alexander McD. McCook is assigned to the command of the department of Arizona, with headquarters at Santa Fe, N. M.

Fourth—The commanding general of the districts of the Missouri, Texas and Arizona, will report directly to the headquarters of the army.

Fifth—So much of the state of California as belongs to the department of Arizona is transferred to the department of California.

The state of Illinois is transferred to the department of Missouri, to the division of the Missouri, Troops serving in that state will report directly to division headquarters. The district of New Mexico is discontinued. The posts in that district will report directly to the department headquarters.

The concurrent resolution, heretofore introduced by Mr. Blaine expressing the desire of Congress for the removal of the remains of the illustrious soldier and statesman, Ulysses S. Grant, to Arlington National cemetery, and requesting the president to convey to the widow of that eminent man such desire, tendering to her, on behalf of the nation, all necessary facilities for such removal and interment, was taken up and agreed to.

The conference report on the fortification bill was taken up for consideration.

After discussing the conference report it was agreed to.

The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up and the action of the conference committee on the subject of the bridge and viaduct at Roe Island (deeming to require the municipality to share the expense and ownership) was agreed to and concurred by Mr. Blaine, who contended the liberality of the committee with its meanness and parsimony in refusing to the widow of a dead chief justice the balance of his salary.

Mr. Sherman expressed his regret at the striking out of the item for the families of the deceased and of the late Chief Justice Waite. He would himself, vote for a law, general in its character, giving to the family of every officer of the government who died in harness, the balance of his pay during the calendar year.

Mr. Blaine expressed his own satisfaction with the action of Mrs. Waite, but was struck out of the bill, because he did not think it should ever have been in it. He hoped that the action of the conference committee would be regarded as settling the whole matter until some general law was passed on the subject the committee would be non-objectional and unanimous.

The discussion then turned upon the items in relation to the irrigation survey and to public lands, and it was carried on at much length. Finally the conference report was agreed to by the president.

A further conference was ordered on the irrigation items, which had been postponed and Messrs. Allison, Hale and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

THE PACKAGE BILL APPROVED.

**WASHINGTON, August 8.**—The president has approved the original package bill.

amend the instructions by eliminating the clause paying George A. Matthews for his unexpired term as a delegate from Dakota territory, but the speaker recognized Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, to demand the previous question on Mr. Vaux's motion.

The previous question was deferred—years 100, nays 82.

Mr. Vaux's motion to recommit was lost—years 33, nays 126.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing for a vote after the passage of this resolution to situate the bill after two hours of debate to move that the house concur in all the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation and to ask a committee of conference.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, raised the question of consideration in the interest, he said, of the committee on rules.

In order to obviate Mr. Enloe's objection to the resolution, Mr. Cannon stated in response to a question by Mr. McComas, of Maryland, that it was the purpose of the committee on rules to report resolutions giving days to the consideration of the bills reported from the committee on agriculture and labor and to the consideration of private bills. If the Indian appropriation bill could be disposed today, unanimous consent would be asked to devote tomorrow to private bills.

Mr. Enloe thought that something more substantial than promises should be given and insisted on his question of consideration.

Mr. Cannon remarked that the gentleman, by his action, was delaying the consideration of private measures.

The house decided—years 110, nays 66—to consider the report of the committee on rules.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, having voted in the affirmative for that purpose, moved a consideration.

Mr. Cannon raised the point that this was a advisory motion.

Mr. Rogers—Appealed from the decision. The speaker—The chair declines to entertain the appeal.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, moved to table the resolution. Lost—years 57, nays 69.

Then Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, asked unanimous consent that the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill be non-concurrent, in again giving as his reason the fact that the Indian service was suffering, and that it was necessary that the appropriate bill be passed at an epoch in their history. And there was no disappointment.

Mr. Cannon then demanded the previous question on the adoption of the resolution. This motion was agreed to—years 111, nays 63.

Mr. Decker of Missouri moved to recommit the resolution. Rejected.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the resolution, no quorum voted and the house took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

Nothing was done at the evening session.

**ARMY CHANGES.**

The Department and Division Commanders Re-Assigned.

**WASHINGTON, August 8.**—By direction of the president the following changes and assignments to commands are ordered to take effect September 1 next:

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Editor Pfeffer, of the Kansas Farmer, was then called to the platform.

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Mr. Decker of Missouri moved to recommit the resolution. Rejected.

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**CONGRESSMAN PETERS' INTENTIONS.**

**WASHINGTON, August 8.**—Congressman S. R. Peters, of the Seventh Kansas district, leaves for his home in Newton tonight. As a member of the house committee on appropriations he has been very busy in the preparation of the bill. The appropriation bills are nearly all finished and through both houses. Judge Peters will not likely return this session. His successor in congress, Hon. J. R. Holloman, of Wichita, has already been selected to fill his place. Peters has been called to the practice of law at his home in Newton, but he will probably take an active part in the campaign in the Seventh district this fall.

**NEW NOMINATIONS.**

**WASHINGTON, August 8.**—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

**GENESEE, Kan., August 7.—(Special Correspondence.)** Wheat is being threshed and proves to be fine in quality and an average of ten to twelve bushels per acre, some doing much better and in the best locality twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. Corn is also good, and the yield of dry goods is larger than last year. Cotton is still in blossom, and the cotton crop is making good. Some few pieces will make a little corn, but the stalks in most places is all that will amount to anything.

This section has just been visited by a rain which will do much good in making grass and may help even some of the late planted corn.

The wheat market has ruled firm with prices ranging from \$2 to \$2.75 cents for best grades.

George Cartwright, a farmer living near here, was, while under the influence of whisky, knocked out to such an extent that his nose was broken in two pieces and was still bleeding from brain concussion caused by the blow received. His son, Mr. Gustavus, is under bond to answer the assault.

A city cooler is under consideration in which to place the breakers of the law.

Politics are causing some discussion.

The Farmers' Alliance is making an effort to get the Republican party, however small, to rally around it. The greater and more influential number of farmers are still faithful to the Republican party and every thing points to a victory in this county.

Mrs. & Morgan have closed up their business. Mr. A. R. excursion tickets to Boston and return for \$2.75, a cut of \$2.60 below the rate authorized by Mr. Godard. All the railroads have openly advertised the \$2.75 rate and the sale of the tickets has been fully realized, so that Mr. Drew found difficulty in collecting evidence. A rule of the Western Passenger association provides that a fine equal to the price of the ticket may be assessed for each ticket sold under the name of another.

Business is good and the corn failure is only making the farmers see the necessity of sowing more wheat. A larger acreage of wheat will be planted this fall. Ploughing for wheat is already progressing. Wheat is almost a certainty. Potatoes and small crops, oats a fair crop, rye has done well. With continued rains our farmers will go into winter quarters good shape.

**TO FURTHER INVESTIGATE RAUM.**

**WASHINGTON, August 8.**—Representative Elihu Newell of Illinois introduced a resolution in the house which referred to the conduct of Peter Jackson, of Ohio, in the trial of the German minister to England, and requested the president to convey to the widow of that eminent man such desire, tendering to her, on behalf of the nation, all necessary facilities for such removal and interment, was taken up and agreed to.

The conference report on the subject was taken up, but went over without a vote.

A joint resolution was passed to accept from the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic a statue and pedestal of the late General Ulysses S. Grant, to be erected in the capital.

The senate then adjourned.

**VERY LITTLE DONE.**

The House's Time Passes in Dilatory Debate and Motions.

**WASHINGTON, August 8.**—Mr. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, was excused at his own request from further service on the committee on commerce, weights and measures, and Mr. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The house then resumed consideration of the general deficiency bill, the pending question being on the amendment granting a month's extra pay to employees of the house for their services.

The amendment was lost, yeas 17, nays 104.

Mr. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on appropriations to report to him back with the same, and the expenses for deferring the fees and expenses of the United States marshals eliminated.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, wished to

**CHENEY'S BIG DAY.****THE ALLIANCE HOSTS OUT IN FULL FORCE.**

Twenty-Five Hundred People Gather to Participate in the Picnic.

President Clover, Hon. Jerre Simpson and Judge Pfeffer Make the Speeches of the Day.

A General Good Time Indulged in by the Crowd—The Hurdle Race Quite an Event—Items from Genesee—Oklahoma's New Land Office Register—Western News.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

**CHENEY, Kan., August 8.**—This was Cheney's great day. For weeks the Alliance hosts of this neck of woods have been looking forward to this meeting as an epoch in their history. And there was no disappointment.

From the early hours of the morning, even from last night, the farmers and their friends began to pour into the little city in a way that bid fair to exceed any gathering of the season. Lumber wagons with eight and perhaps twelve occupant rolled in and stopped on the green south or east of town, while the heads of the families sought congenial acquaintances already gathered, and the rest of the family began to prepare to pass an enjoyable day.

By 9 o'clock the little town seemed to be a mass of people, but visitors of all occupations, ages, and even colors, and not less than 2,500 people were here. A general procession three miles in length filled the streets, participated in by every organization on the ground.

Trains were left by the crews where they stood when the order came. Two passenger trains were left at Eighty-sixth street in the morning.

The strike was begun at 7:30 o'clock. Not a train has left the depot at Forty-second street since that hour. The Grand Union hotel is crowded with people who expected to leave the city and had engaged passage for various points. At 8:30 o'clock the engine and men employed in running an incoming train had deserted their posts in the tunnel and left the train standing there. He and other passengers had to get out and make their way to Forty-second street on foot or by horse.

The latest report is that the West Shore railroad is tied up throughout its length as well as the New York & New Haven railroad. Great throngs of people are crowded into the Grand Central depot trying to have tickets changed and asking all manner of questions. No one seems to know how it was or who ordered the strike. Even J. Holland, the labor leader, denied that he knew who ordered it or even that it was ordered.

The representatives of the railroad company at once held a conference and it was decided to hold in reserve policemen and the police chief, but the engineer and fireman of the latter were bold, stoned the cab windows being broken.

The fast express which leaves New York at 6 o'clock and is due here at 9:30 and which usually arrives two sections did not get in until 12:25. The others were delayed through even if they were.

At 9:30 a.m. in this train started with three engines. The depot was under the protection of the full force of police from the New York Central and the firemen assisted the members of the boat patrol. Inspector Byrnes' detectives guarded the switches and signal stations along the road to Yonkers. After these arrangements had been made, word reached police headquarters that the engine was to be stopped at Fifty-seventh street and Fourth avenue. Inspector Byrnes at once detailed two of his trustworthy detectives to watch that point. The inspector himself decided to remain at headquarters all night.

**INCREASED UNCERTAINTY.**

Poor Crops, Higher Money and Delay in Legislation Affects Trade.

**NEW YORK, August 8.—R. G. Dan & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:** Less favorable crop prospects, closer money markets and further delay in action on the tariff bill in the senate have increased the uncertainty which retards business. In spite of a sharp advance in wheat, corn, oats, oil and coffee, the general average of prices for commodities is a shade lower than a week ago.

After the present state of trade throughout the country appears satisfactory for the second half of the year, but confidence is not yet restored.

Mr. W. H. Doherty, of the New York World, writes:

"The crop outlook is on the